

## **Animal Industry Administrative Policy Number: 045**

Policy Subject: BIOSECURITY PROTOCOL  
Date: March 20, 2001  
Author: Dr. Dave Glauer

---

1. Arrive at premise where livestock are present or have recently been present.
2. Exit vehicle and put on clean boots or new disposable plastic boots.
3. Wash boots with an approved disinfectant.
4. If assignment involves handling of animals, wear clean coveralls.
5. These clean coveralls are to be stored in a white bag used exclusively for clean items.
6. While in boot and/or coveralls, complete the assignment.
7. Once assignment is complete, return to vehicle and wash boots with an approved disinfectant, or dispose of plastic boots in trash.<sup>1</sup>
8. Remove boots and place them in your vehicle.
9. Remove coveralls.
10. The dirty coveralls are to be placed in a green bag used exclusively for dirty items.
11. Depart for your next destination.<sup>2</sup>
12. Handling of livestock on a single day should be limited to multiple species on one farm or different species on different farms.<sup>1</sup> Do not work on the same species on different farms on the same day without approval by the Director or his or her representative.
13. If a different species of livestock is to be handled at a subsequent destination, clean coveralls are to be worn when handling this species of livestock.
14. These are minimum standards. Other procedures may be appropriate and/or required:
  - Proceed from younger to older animals
  - Proceed from less diseased to more diseased
  - Disposable clothing, hats, shower in/out, etc.
  - Disinfection of any physical equipment returned to the vehicle

<sup>1</sup> Except a Foreign Animal Disease

<sup>2</sup> Certain situations may require the vehicle to be washed, i.e., Avian Influenza

---

Distribution: State/Federal Field Staff 3/20/01, Revised 9/14/01  
cc--Dr. Glauer, Dr. McPhail, Dr. Dodaro, Dan Goeglein

### **This replaces Policy Number**

#### **History of revisions:**

Ohio Department of Agriculture  
Division of Animal Industry  
8995 E. Main Street  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068  
614-728-6220  
FAX: 614-728-6310

ROUTINE BIOSECURITY PROCEDURES FOR ODA LIVESTOCK ENVIRONMENTAL  
PERMITTING PROGRAM PERSONNEL VISITING FARMS, AND OTHER FACILITIES  
WITH LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SUPPLEMENTS BIOSECURITY PROTOCOL, March 20, 2001

(Dr. David Glauer)

Animal Industry Administrative Policy Number: 045.1

This guidance establishes routine procedures to minimize the risk of personnel assigned to the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) Livestock Environmental Permitting Program (LEPP) from transmitting animal diseases from livestock or poultry facilities. These facilities include farms, ranches, dairies, feed yards, sale yards, swine premises, and other facilities where there are animals or unprocessed animal tissues, secretions or excretions (including saliva, manure or urine, soiled feed, bedding, water or dirt, milk) to livestock or poultry. Often, owners/producers have adopted more stringent biosecurity measures than these procedures. More stringent measures might include specific directions on site entry (e.g., showering, changing clothes to come onto or leave the premises, vehicle washing), or vehicle travel on the site, and other measures. LEPP personnel should discuss appropriate biosecurity measures with the operator prior to entering animal areas, and are encouraged to follow the more stringent measures.

Separate emergency procedures will be applicable in cases of actual outbreaks of contagious animal diseases. In such a case, LEPP generally will avoid visiting affected areas and will coordinate with the ODA Division of Animal Industry, the State Veterinarian, USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and local emergency control authorities concerning activities in these areas. Periodically, LEPP will contact the offices of the appropriate APHIS Area Veterinarians in Charge and the offices of the State Veterinarian to identify any areas with existing emergency animal disease events.

LEPP personnel should be aware of personal health and safety issues when visiting livestock facilities and consult about proper procedures. Livestock facilities may include OSHA-defined "confined spaces," e.g., manure pits. If staff need to enter such areas, all appropriate safety precautions must be followed. In addition, some animal diseases can be spread to humans, such as brucellosis (bacteria) and echinococcus (parasite). Fortunately, the U.S. largely has eliminated major risk of disease transmission from animals to humans.

The following procedures are consistent with written procedures developed by APHIS for use by USDA personnel (June 12, 2001).

## BIOSECURITY PROCEDURES

- Wear clean clothes to the facilities
- Drive clean vehicles to the facilities. Be certain that tires are free of dirt and debris by hosing the tires and wheel wells before entering the premises. If this does not clean the tires adequately, take the vehicle to a nearby pressure car wash. Including dates and type of vehicle washing in the vehicle log book is recommended.
- Park your vehicle on paved or concrete areas, away from farm production sites, to avoid contact with dirt, mud or manure.
- Consider using a vehicle supplied by the poultry operator for on-site travel if available.
- On entering a facility, acknowledge any and all livestock and poultry facilities visited within the previous 24 hours, including whether or not LEPP personnel entered any animal confinement or waste storage areas.
- Inform the operator of where the LEPP inspector wants to go on the site, determine what biosecurity procedures, if any, the owner/operator has for the on-site locations to be visited, and determine which biosecurity procedures will be followed for the areas to be visited.
- LEPP personnel should only enter animal production buildings if it is essential to complete the goals of the visit and should avoid contact with the livestock, poultry, or other animals (wild or domestic) on any facility. If close contact with animals is expected, including walking through narrowly confined pens or lots where animals are within reach, wearing personal protective equipment is recommended.
- Prior to entering the site, put on disinfected boots (with an approved disinfectant) or other footwear that has been cleaned or wear new disposable boot covers. The operator may have its own coveralls and boots for you to wear. However, if visiting only low-risk areas, such as offices that are away from animal areas, clean street shoes or boots are acceptable (hand washing is still needed). [Note: Boot covers may not provide sufficient traction to safely navigate slopes surrounding lagoons and pits. Personnel may want to use duct or chem tape to secure the boot cover to prevent slippage].
- Use disinfectants that have been registered (or exempted) by EPA for the intended use (see below). Keep a copy of the label and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for any registered disinfectant used and make both available to the facility upon its request. Follow all label safety precautions and dispose of empty containers, unused disinfectant solution, and unused disinfectant in accordance with label instructions.
- If non-disposable clothing is soiled with manure, blood, milk, or other animal secretions or there has been close contact with livestock (actual handling or walking where animals were in reach) double bag clothing before leaving the site for later cleaning. Put on clean disposable clothing before entering a vehicle.
- Dispose of soiled boot covers and disposable clothing on-site if acceptable to the owner/operator. Where on-site disposal is not possible, double bag and tightly seal all contaminated clothing and gear in disposable bags.
- Designate the interior of your vehicle as a "clean area" and keep supplies in this area.
- Designate a "dirty area" of your vehicle, such as the trunk of the car or a specified enclosed area of a truck bed for double bagged clothes or dirty equipment to be taken off-site.

- Before leaving the site, clean and disinfect boots. Scrub boots, bottom and sides to remove all dirt and debris, then wash with an approved disinfectant solution. Disinfectants are not effective on dirt, manure or other organic matter.
- Clean and disinfect equipment if contaminated.
- Inform the owner/operator of the areas of the site that were visited and the biosecurity procedures taken. This can be done at an inspection closing conference.
- Depart to your next destination.
- Handling of livestock on a single day should be limited to multiple species on one farm or different species on different farms. Do not work on the same species on different farms on the same day without the approval by the Director of agriculture or his/her representative.
- If a different species of livestock is to be handled at a subsequent destination, clean coveralls and boots are to be worn when handling the species of livestock.
- These are minimum standards. Other procedures may be appropriate and/or required:
  - Proceed from younger to older animals
  - Proceed from less diseased to more diseases
  - Disposable clothes, hats, shower in/out, etc.
  - Disinfection of any physical equipment returned to the vehicle
- Individuals should not make on-site visits to livestock operations if they have visited a foreign country and were exposed to or had contact with animals (with or without a known contagious disease) within 5 days prior to the site visit. Clothing and shoes worn on foreign site visits should be cleaned before use on U.S. facilities.
- Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water. Use antibacterial wipes or gel before entering and after leaving any animal facility. Disposable latex gloves may also be used, but not as a substitute for proper hand washing.
- If personnel are on a farm during an outbreak, they should not visit another farm for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Supplies
  - Clean boots or new disposable boot covers
  - Clean change of clothing or coveralls
  - Appropriate registered or exempted disinfectant (see below)
  - Water (at least minimum required for hand washing and disinfection)
  - A bucket or tray to contain disinfectant
  - Long handled brush
  - Clean bags for trash disposal or storage of items to be cleaned
  - Liquid and/or gel antibacterial soap or wipes
  - First aid kit including an eye wash
  - Phone numbers of the state veterinarian, AVIC federal veterinarian, or other local officials available in case you suspect animal diseases are present. Share any such observations with the owner/operator.
- The following products are currently registered by EPA as being effective against a broad range of disease-causing organisms, including Foot and Mouth Disease; they are not effective against all disease causing organisms. Consult the label information and, if other diseases are a concern, consult the state veterinarian or state department of agriculture.
  - Virkon S (EPA Reg. No. 62432-1, label and MSDS)
  - Oxonia Active (EPA Reg. No. 1677-129, label and MSDS)

- There are also two household chemicals subject to EPA Section 18 “quarantine exemptions” (i.e., they are exempted from FIFRA pesticide registration requirements) for use as Foot and Mouth Disease disinfectants. They are issued to APHIS but designed so that the general public can make treatments themselves using these chemicals. One permits vinegar (acetic acid) to be applied as a 4% solution, and the other permits bleach (sodium hypochlorite) to be used in a solution of 3 parts bleach to 2 parts water.

## **Animal Industry Administrative Policy Number: 045.1**

Policy Subject: BIOSECURITY PROTOCOL  
Date: March 20, 2001  
Author: Dr. Tony Forshey

---

The following procedures are consistent with written procedures developed by APHIS for use by USDA personnel (June 12, 2001).

### **BIOSECURITY PROCEDURES STATE AND FEDERAL PERSONNEL**

- Wear clean clothes to the facilities
- Drive clean vehicles to the facilities. Be certain that tires are free of dirt and debris by hosing the tires and wheel wells before entering the premises. If this does not clean the tires adequately, take the vehicle to a nearby pressure car wash. Including dates and type of vehicle washing in the vehicle log book is recommended.
- Park your vehicle on paved or concrete areas, away from farm production sites, to avoid contact with dirt, mud or manure.
- Consider using a vehicle supplied by the farm operator for on-site travel if available.
- On entering a facility, acknowledge any and all livestock and poultry facilities visited within the previous 24 hours, including whether or not ODA/USDA personnel entered any animal confinement or waste storage areas.
- Inform the operator of where the ODA/USDA inspector wants to go on the site, determine what biosecurity procedures, if any, the owner/operator has for the on-site locations to be visited, and determine which biosecurity procedures will be followed for the areas to be visited.
- ODA/USDA personnel should only enter animal production buildings if it is essential to complete the goals of the visit and should avoid contact with the livestock, poultry, or other animals (wild or domestic) on any facility. If close contact with animals is expected, including walking through narrowly confined pens or lots where animals are within reach, wearing personal protective equipment is recommended.
- Prior to entering the site, put on disinfected boots (with an approved disinfectant) or other footwear that has been cleaned or wear new disposable boot covers. The operator may have its own coveralls and boots for you to wear. However, if visiting only low-risk areas, such as offices that are away from animal areas, clean street shoes or boots are acceptable (hand washing is still needed). [Note: Boot covers may not provide sufficient traction to safely navigate slopes surrounding lagoons and pits. Personnel may want to use duct or chem tape to secure the boot cover to prevent slippage].
- Use disinfectants that have been registered (or exempted) by EPA for the intended use (see below). Keep a copy of the label and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for any registered disinfectant used and make both available to the facility upon its request. Follow all label safety precautions and dispose of empty containers, unused disinfectant solution, and unused disinfectant in accordance with label instructions.
- If non-disposable clothing is soiled with manure, blood, milk, or other animal secretions or there has been close contact with livestock (actual handling or walking where animals were in reach) double bag clothing before leaving the site for later cleaning. Put on clean disposable clothing before entering a vehicle.
- Dispose of soiled boot covers and disposable clothing on-site if acceptable to the owner/operator. Where on-site disposal is not possible, double bag and tightly seal all contaminated clothing and gear in disposable bags.
- Designate the interior of your vehicle as a "clean area" and keep supplies in this area.
- Designate a "dirty area" of your vehicle, such as the trunk of the car or a specified enclosed area of a trunk bed for double bagged clothes or dirty equipment to be taken off-site.
- Before leaving the site, clean and disinfect boots. Scrub boots, bottom and sides to remove all dirt and debris, then wash with an approved disinfectant solution. Disinfectants are not effective on dirt, manure or other organic matter.
- Clean and disinfect equipment if contaminated.
- Inform the owner/operator of the areas of the site that were visited and the biosecurity procedures taken. This can be done at an inspection closing conference.
- Depart to your next destination.

- Handling of livestock on a single day should be limited to multiple species on one farm or different species on different farms. Do not work on the same species on different farms on the same day without the approval by the Director of agriculture or his/her representative.
- If a different species of livestock is to be handled at a subsequent destination, clean coveralls and boots are to be worn when handling the species of livestock.
- These are minimum standards. Other procedures may be appropriate and/or required:
  - Proceed from younger to older animals
  - Proceed from less diseased to more diseases
  - Disposable clothes, hats, shower in/out, etc.
  - Disinfection of any physical equipment returned to the vehicle
- Individuals should not make on-site visits to livestock operations if they have visited a foreign country and were exposed to or had contact with animals (with or without a known contagious disease) within 5 days prior to the site visit. Clothing and shoes worn on foreign site visits should be cleaned before use on U.S. facilities.
- Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water. Use antibacterial wipes or gel before entering and after leaving any animal facility. Disposable latex gloves may also be used, but not as a substitute for proper hand washing.
- If personnel are on a farm during an outbreak, they should not visit another farm for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Supplies
  - Clean boots or new disposable boot covers
  - Clean change of clothing or coveralls
  - Appropriate registered or exempted disinfectant (see below)
  - Water (at least minimum required for hand washing and disinfection)
  - A bucket or tray to contain disinfectant
  - Long handled brush
  - Clean bags for trash disposal or storage of items to be cleaned
  - Liquid and/or gel antibacterial soap or wipes
  - First aid kit including an eye wash
  - Phone numbers of the state veterinarian, AVIC federal veterinarian, or other local officials available in case you suspect animal diseases are present. Share any such observations with the owner/operator.
- The following products are currently registered by EPA as being effective against a broad range of disease-causing organisms, including Foot and Mouth Disease; they are not effective against all disease causing organisms. Consult the label information and, if other diseases are a concern, consult the state veterinarian or state department of agriculture.
  - Virkon S (EPA Reg. No. 62432-1, label and MSDS)
  - Oxonia Active (EPA Reg. No. 1677-129, label and MSDS)
- There are also two household chemicals subject to EPA Section 18 "quarantine exemptions" (i.e., they are exempted from FIFRA pesticide registration requirements) for use as Foot and Mouth Disease disinfectants. They are issued to APHIS but designed so that the general public can make treatments themselves using these chemicals. One permits vinegar (acetic acid) to be applied as a 4% solution, and the other permits bleach (sodium hypochlorite) to be used in a solution of 3 parts bleach to 2 parts water.

---

Distribution: State/Federal Field Staff 3/20/01, **Revised 5/19/06**  
 cc--Dr. Glauer, Dr. Forshey, Dr. Dodaro, Dan Goeglein

**This replaces Policy Number: 045**

History of revisions: 3/20/01, 9/14/01

Ohio Department of Agriculture

Division of Animal Industry

8995 E. Main Street

Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

614-728-6220

FAX: 614-728-6310